

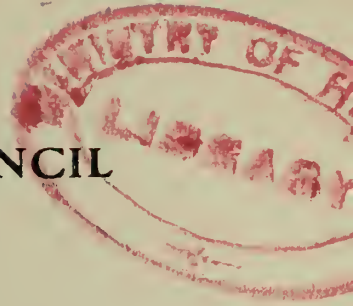
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BATTLE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR
1938.

BATTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BATTLE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

I have the honour of presenting the fifth Annual Report of the Battle Rural District. That it appears very late and is less complete than was intended is due to the replacing of ordinary public health activities by measures for civil defence. This tendency has increased rapidly since the Council was directed by a Home Office telegram on March 17th, 1938 to begin recruiting for Air Raid Precautions.

The extra work thrown on all departments made it very difficult for those on whom the report depends for much detailed information to compile their returns. That they were able to do so at all speaks highly for their industry and capabilities. It is certain that the report would have never appeared had not the officer in charge of A.R.P., Col. W. E. Hume-Spry, D.S.O., taken a great deal of the new work off the hands of the Medical Officer of Health from the first. More recently Col. J. E. H. Sawyer has helped indispensably besides undertaking other activities.

Apart from civil defence the chief business of the year was directed towards the tidying and cleansing of the coastal area. No fewer than 2241 recorded visits were made by the Council's Officers to moveable dwelling sites.

On January 17th the Public Health Committee was told of the danger from sewage at Camber, Winchelsea Beach and Pett Level. Warning notices were issued advising inhabitants to boil all water, and milk not taken from tightly closed vessels. At the Ministerial Inquiry on July 19th into appeals against the refusal of the Council to license certain camping sites, the very large number of campers and the risk from enteric were emphasized.

In June a suggestion for capital expenditure on public health measures was presented to the Public Health Committee following a resolution of the Council on June 2nd. The occasion of the resolution was the receipt of Circular 1687 on Capital Expenditure from the Ministry of Health.

The heads under which the proposed expenditure would fall are as follows in order of estimated importance :-

1. Sewage disposal at Camber.
2. Sewage disposal for Battle Town.
3. Repairs to sewers and new outfall works at Burwash, Town and Common.

4. Repairs to sewers and new outfall works at Ticehurst and Three Legged Cross.
5. Sewerage and outfall works at Catsfield owing to the impending main water supply.
6. Sewerage and outfall works at Sedlescombe.

This by no means ended the list of what was needed, but seemed about as much as could possibly be undertaken in five years.

Most of the wells at Catsfield which were tested being found to be polluted, a Ministerial Inquiry was held in the village on March 1st. The result was that permission was given to supply the parish from Bexhill.

Little additional was done in the 'national campaign to secure a wider use of the health services.' All Public Health work is a health campaign. School doctors and nurses are constantly bringing the health services to the notice of parents.

Two films, One hundred Years and the Health of a Nation were specially shewn at the Battle Cinema and leaflets advertising them were sent to all elementary schools. In the main the campaign was evidently meant for towns. Much was written and said about providing gymasiums and swimming baths and promoting physical exercise. It was pointed out to a lecturer that farm work provided this.

In September when it was expected that Evacuation would take place, arrangements were made for examining the immigrants at the railway stations at Battle, Robertsbridge and Rye. Medical men and others, both active and retired, generously promised to help.

In December the Public Health Committee accepted in principle a recommendation to supply immunization against diphtheria free to elementary school children.

I have to thank members of all departments for help in producing this report and special thanks are due to Mr. A. N. Campany and his assistants for the way in which they have coped with its jumbled ingredients.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Miss Courthope and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ALAN MOORE,

Medical Officer of Health.

BATTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1938.

The Battle Rural District which began its separate existence on April 1st, 1934, consisted in 1938 of the following civil parishes :—

Ashburnham,	Iden,
Battle,	Mountfield,
Beckley,	Northiam,
Bodiam,	Ore,
Brede,	Peasmarsh,
Brightling,	Penhurst,
Broomhill,	Pett,
Burwash,	Playden,
Catsfield,	Rye Foreign,
Crowhurst,	Salehurst,
Dallington,	Sedlescombe,
East Guldeford,	St. Thomas the Apostle,
Etchingham,	Winchelsea,
Ewhurst,	Ticehurst,
Fairlight,	Udimore,
Guestling,	Westfield,
Icklesham,	Whatlington.

On April 1st, 1938 nearly the whole of Hollington Rural became part of the Borough of Hastings ; part of what remained was joined to Crowhurst and part to Westfield. The Borough took also parts of Ore, Fairlight and Guestling.

The area transferred amounted to 2913 acres and with a rateable value of £10,540.

The Rape of Hastings, of which the District forms the greater part, has a character of its own, which is at once apparent to the traveller from the west. The valleys are generally smaller and steeper than those of the neighbouring south western parts of the County. Oak trees still abound, but are being felled in all direction. The soil suits hops.

The Geographical formation of the Battle Rural District is remarkably varied. It is mainly a jumble of different kinds of sand and clay. There is no chalk. The depth of the various beds varies as much as their layout on the surface. A well sunk in the clay may reach a water-bearing layer of sand in a few feet or may have to go hundreds of feet down. The most wide-spread deposit is the Ashdown Sand, which extends from the middle parts of Sussex almost to Rye. This belt varies in width from about a mile and a half in the region of Brightling to six or seven miles midway between Battle and Rye. It is very irregular and is interrupted by patches of Wadhurst clay and Fairlight clay. It is divided in an East-West direction by the strip of alluvial soil through which the Brede Channel flows. Purbeck beds lie in the narrow western part between Whatlington and Brightling.

North of the central belt of sand is a patchwork consisting chiefly of Wadhurst clay, Tunbridge Wells sand and Ashford sand. On the South from near Darwell Hole to St. Leonards is a wide area of Wadhurst clay, patched in its turn with Tunbridge Wells and Ashford sands. East of Fairlight, Fairlight clay mingles with the Ashdown sand and extends to the alluvial deposits which, beginning at Pett Level, cap all the Eastern end of the district and county beyond Rye and Winchelsea. At Camber this is overlaid with wind-driven sand. The alluvial deposits extend from the East up the beds of the sluggish rivers Brede Channel, Tillingham, and Rother.

The prevailing winds are between South and West. The climate is mild and healthy.

Area in acres before April 1st, 1938—119,972.

after April 1st, 1938—117,059.

Registrar General's estimate of resident population :

1935	1936	1937	1938
29,080	29,210	29,090	28,010 (a)
			28,312 (b)

Number of inhabited houses, estimated :

9,684	9,723	10,031	9,678
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Number of rateable premises :

10,599	10,809	10,959	10,918
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(a) Mid-year estimate for the district as now constituted.

(b) Modified estimate specially designed for use with the composite records of births, deaths and notifiable diseases of the year 1938.

1935	1936	1937	1938
Rateable Value :			
£185,121	£192,209	£190,943	£187,330
Sum represented by a penny rate for the financial year ending March 31st. :			
1938	1937	1936	1935
£764	£744/11/10	£729	£697

After the alteration of boundary a penny rate in 1938 represented £724.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health, part time, with Tuberculosis and School Work, M.B., D.P.H., Alan Moore.

Chief Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, A.R.S.I., A. J. Jenner.

Deputy Chief Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, A.R.S.I., A. E. Harris.

Sanitary Inspector, Certif. S.I., R.S.I., Certif. Inspector of meat and other foods, R.S.I., W. Francis.

Sanitary Inspector, Certif. S.I.B., Certif. Inspector of meat and other foods, R.S.I., W. Ramsden.

Sanitary Inspector, Certif. S.I.B., Certif. Inspector of meat and other foods, R.S.I., W. T. Dunford.

Assistant Surveyor, Water, Housing and Sewage Disposal Dept., F.I.A.S., M. Inst. R.A., G. A. Bramley.

ADOPTIVE ACTS

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890.

In force in the whole of the Rural District :-

Sections 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46 and under the Battle Rural (Urban Powers) Order, 1935, Section 37 in the contributory places of Battle ; Broomhill ; Crowhurst ; Fairlight ; Guestling ; Icklesham ; Ore ; Pett ; St. Thomas the Apostle, Winchelsea ; Salehurst ; and Westfield.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.

In force throughout the whole of the Rural District :

Sections 17, 22, 27, 30, 32 and 33, (this is repealed as far as Byelaws are concerned) comprised in Part II (streets and buildings).

Public Health Act, 1925.

In force in the whole of the Rural District :-

Sections 14 and 24. In the Parish of Battle : sections 21 and 22. (Sections 21 and 22 are now exercisable exclusively by the County Council).

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1934.

Section 1 was adopted by the Battle Rural District Council on the 1st November, 1934.

The Battle Rural (Urban Powers) Order, 1937.

Came into operation on January 9th, 1937. It deals with special expenses for fireplugs in certain parishes. (From the 29th July, 1938 on the passing of the Fire Brigades Act, 1938 fireplugs are charged as general expenses of the Council).

Information on Urban Powers enjoyed by the Battle Rural District Council by virtue of the following sections of the Public Health Act, 1936 (in force in 1938) :

Section 46. Sanitary conveniences in factories, workshops and workplaces. In force in the whole of the Battle Rural District.

Section 263. Water courses in urban districts not to be culverted except in accordance with approved plans. In force in the contributory places of Battle, Brede, Burwash, Etchingham, Fairlight, Guestling, Icklesham, Northiam, Pett, Salehurst, Ticehurst and Westfield.

Section 264. Urban Authority may require repair and cleansing of culverts. In force as Section 263.

BYELAWS

For New Streets and Buildings, adopted April 1st, 1935.

Note : New Building Byelaws came into force on 1st April, 1939. New Byelaws for New Streets came into force on 1st June, 1939.

The following Byelaws adopted on or after January 1st, 1924, by Councils of Districts that were merged wholly or partly in the Battle Rural District are still in force in the parishes in which they formerly applied if those parishes now form part of the Battle Rural District.

For Slaughter houses	...	Battle Urban D.C. 1924.
For Tents, vans, sheds and similar structures	...	Battle Rural D.C. 1925. Battle Urban D.C. 1926.
For Hop and fruit pickers	...	Battle Rural D.C. 1927. Rye Rural D.C. 1927. Ticehurst Rural D.C. 1929.

New Byelaws for the decent lodging and accommodation of hop-pickers and other persons, came into force in the whole District on the 1st June, 1939.

OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

The chief industries are agriculture and dairy-farming, building and catering for summer visitors and travellers by road, and tree felling. One hop farm is said to be the largest in the world.

The gypsum mine and factory in Mountfield Parish in 1938 employed 296 persons, of whom 166 worked underground.

Other important industries are a tannery, a jam factory, and a steel casement factory at Battle, and near Rye a tile factory and two factories where piles, slabs, curbs, pipes and the like are made from concrete mixed with the local beach. A great deal of beach is exported.

Sea fishing, formerly an important industry, now occupies only four or five small or moderate sized boats. There is some long shore shrimping. Milling, fencing, bouldering and charcoal burning are still found,

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Separate figures for the Battle Rural District are not to be had.

The Manager of the Hastings Employment Exchange states that unemployment was heavier in 1938 than in 1937 and that the industry most affected was the building trade.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population (Registrar General's Estimate)		1938	...	28,312
		1937	...	29,090
		1936	...	29,210
		1935	...	29,080
		Males	Females	Total
Live Births in 1938,	Legitimate	... 192	194	386
	Illegitimate	... 9	6	15
Total Live Births in	1938	... 201	200	401
	1937	... 192	176	368
	1936	... 190	169	359
	1935	... 194	199	393

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Resident Population in

1938	...	...	...	14.10
1937	...	...	...	12.65
1936	..	...	...	12.29
1935	...	...	...	13.51

Birth Rate for England and Wales

1938	...	...	...	15.1
1937	...	...	...	14.9
1936	...	...	...	14.8
1935	...	...	...	14.7

			Males	Females	Total
Stillbirths, Legitimate	...	...	9	2	11
Illegitimate	...	..	0	1	1
Total Stillbirths in 1938	...	...	9	3	12
1937	...	...	6	5	11
1936	...	...	10	5	15
1935	...	...	9	9	18

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths in

1938	...	...	...	29.05
1937	...	...	...	29.07
1936	...	...	...	40.10
1935	...	...	...	43.79

			Male	Female	Total
Deaths in 1938	...	...	184	181	365
1937	...	...	187	173	360
1936	...	...	207	196	403
1935	...	...	176	182	458

Nett death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population in

1938	...	...	...	12.89
1937	...	...	...	12.37
1936	...	...	...	13.79
1935	...	...	...	12.34

Corrected Death Rate in

1938	...	...	...	9.79
1937	...	...	...	9.40
1936	...	...	...	10.48
1935	...	..	...	9.33

The corrected Death Rate is the Nett Death Rate multiplied by an Areal Comparability Factor : .76 for the last five years.

Death Rate for England and Wales in

1938	...	...	...	11.6
1937	...	...	...	12.4
1936	...	...	...	12.1
1935	...	...	...	11.7

Maternal Mortality.

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis ...	0	0	1	1
Deaths from other Puerperal causes	3	0	2	2
	—	—	—	—
Total	3	0	3	3
	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis per 1,000 total births ...	0	0	2.67	2.43
Deaths from other Puerperal Causes per 1,000 total births ...	7.26	0	5.35	4.86
Deaths from all Puerperal Causes per 1,000 total births ...	7.26	0	8.02	7.29

England and Wales.

Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis per 1,000 total births ...	0.89	.94	1.34	1.61
Deaths from other Puerperal Causes per 1,000 total births ...	2.19	2.17	2.31	2.32
Deaths from all Puerperal Causes per 1,000 total births ...	3.08	3.11	3.55	3.93

Death Rate of Infants under one year of Age.

1. All infants per 1,000 live births				
Live Births ...	401	368	359	393
Infant deaths ...	16	17	15	13
Death Rate ...	39.90	46.19	41.78	33.07
Infant death Rate for England and Wales	53	58	59	57
2. Deaths of Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.				
Legitimate live births ...	386	356	341	369
Legitimate Infants deaths	16	16	14	12
Death Rate of legitimate infants ...	41.45	44.94	41.05	35.52
3. Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.				
Illegitimate live births ...	15	12	18	24
Illegitimate infant deaths	0	1	1	1
Death rate of illegitimate infants ...	0	83.33	55.55	41.66
Deaths from Measles, all ages ...	0	0	3	0
Death rate for Measles per 1,000 of estimated population ...	0	0	.10	0

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Death rate for Measles for England and Wales	.04	.02	.07	.03
Deaths from Whooping Cough, all ages	1	0	1	2
Death Rate for Whooping Cough per 1,000 of estimated population	.03	0	.03	.06
Death Rate for Whooping Cough for England and Wales ...	.03	.04	.05	.04
Deaths from Diarrhœa under 2 years of age	2	0	1	0
Deaths from Cancer	48	57	51	49
Death Rate for Cancer per 1,000 of Estimated population ...	1.69	1.95	1.74	1.68
Death Rate for Cancer for England and Wales	1.66	1.63	1.62	1.58

Deaths from Cancer, including Sarcoma.

All deaths are included for which any form of Cancer or Sarcoma was mentioned in the death certificate.

Fuller information received after certification sometimes causes a slight discrepancy between the Registrar General's figures and those of the death register. Three cases of cerebral tumour were certified. One of these has been taken as malignant to make the figures agree.

Ages	Males	Females
35—44	1	3
45—54	0	4
55—64	5	5
65—74	11	5
75 and over	7	17
	—	—
	24	24
	—	—

Deaths from Cancer : seat of disease

	Male	Female
Alimentary canal, including oesophagus but not pharynx	12	10
Breast	0	3
Lungs	0	0
Other	12	11

The Medical Officer of Health is hon. local organizing secretary of the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

Lectures can be arranged when Women's Institutes and other bodies ask for them. Members of a panel of local practitioners are prepared to give them. No lectures were given in 1938.

LABORATORY WORK

The Royal East Sussex Hospital examines and reports on swabs, etc.

Arrangements are made whereby local practitioners can use the Clinical Research Association for the same purpose.

Water samples are sent to the County Analyst, Dr. S. Allinson Woodhead, Mountfield House, Lewes.

Sputum examinations are carried out at the County Laboratory, Hellingly.

Diphtheria anti-toxin is kept by the Medical Officer of Health and is supplied on demand.

Immunization against Diphtheria

T.A.F. and Schick Testing material is supplied free to medical practitioners who apply for it for suitable cases.

In 1938 T.A.F. for 38 immunizations was issued. All or nearly all the applications were in the first quarter of the year and followed a circular letter to parents of children attending elementary schools, explaining the reasons and method of immunizing.

List of Voluntary District Nursing Associations in the Battle Rural District, and names and addresses of the Nurses and Hon. Secretaries as on 28/2/39.

<u>Name of District Nursing Association.</u>	<u>Name and Address of Hon. Secretary</u>	<u>Name and Address of Nurse</u>
East Sussex County Nursing Federation (Office : 16, High Street, Lewes)	Miss E. M. Wagg, M.B.E.	Miss A. G. Mitchell, (County Nursing Superintendent).
Battle	Dr. W. B. Stanford, Hill Cottage, Caldbeck Hill, Battle.	Mrs. H. Miller (Queen's Nurse), 23, Wellington Gardens, Battle. (Retiring June, 1939).
Brede, Udimore and Westfield	Miss H. W. Magginis, St. Anthony's, Broad Oak, Brede	Miss M. V. Rhodes (Queen's Nurse), 1, St. Mary's Close, Brede.
Burwash and Burwash Weald	Miss M. E. Hayley, Garstons, Burwash.	Miss T. P. Stevens (Queen's Nurse), Broad's Cottage, Burwash.
Catsfield and Crowhurst	Miss B. Tanner, Catsfield Place, Battle.	Nurse A. L. Hall, Greenshutters, Powdermill Lane Catsfield.
Etchingham, Hurst Green and Flimwell	Mrs. R. D. Macleod, Burgwood House, Hurst Green	Miss J. K. Currie (Queen's Nurse), Carol Cottage, Hurst Green,

Ewhurst and Bodiam	The Rev. A. Morrison, Ewhurst Rectory, Hawkhurst.	Miss D. Steere (Queen's Nurse), Prospect Cottage, Staplecross.
Foxearle (<i>i.e.</i> , Penhurst, Ashburnham, Dallington, Warbleton (part), and Hurstmonceux (part))	Mrs. C. F. Gardner, Summertree, Bodle Street.	Miss E. Sheldon (Queen's Nurse), Windy Ridge, Dallington.
Mountfield and Netherfield	Mrs. E. Leaney, Mountfield Vicarage.	Nurse H. V. Dallaway, Vinehall Street Post Office, Robertsbridge.
Northiam and Beckley	Mrs. M. A. Fraser, Rangers Bars, Beckley.	Nurse E. T. Goldsmith, Pax-Haven, Northiam.
Peasmarsh, Iden, Playden, East Guldeford, and Rye Foreign	Mrs. J. M. Kendall, Little Lea, Peasmarsh.	Miss D. M. Spinks (Queen's Nurse), Nurse's Home, Playden.
Rye Borough and District. (District includes Broomhill, St. Thomas the Apostle, Winchel sea, and Icklesham (part))	Mrs. M. Crooke, 12, West Street, Rye.	The Misses G. & E. Hunt (Queen's Nurses), Wall Cottage, Cinque Ports Street, Rye.
Salehurst and Brightling	Miss Leslie Melville, Glenferness, Robertsbridge.	Nurse A. E. Cole, Rosemary, Bellhurst Road, Robertsbridge.
Sedlescombe and Whatlington	Mrs. E. F. Noble, The Rectory, Sedlescombe.	Nurse L. Kenward, Sackville Cottage, Sedlescombe. (Retiring 1939).
Ticehurst	Miss M. T. Hardcastle, Bardens, Ticehurst.	Nurse L. A. Colborne, Church Villa, Ticehurst.
Winchelsea, Fairlight and District	Mrs. M. A. Elliott, Hill Cottage, Guestling.	Miss C. W. Hidson (Queen's Nurse), Fraysling, Guestling Green.

HOSPITALS AND NURSING

By the scheme of the East Sussex County Council prepared in accordance with Section 63 of the Local Government Act of 1929 the Battle Rural District has an agreement with the Borough Councils concerned by which 12 beds are reserved at the Hastings Borough Sanatorium and 2 at the Tunbridge Wells Sanatorium.

The scheme is elastic and ensures that in the event of an epidemic or other emergency, beds shall be available beyond the numbers reserved, and if necessary, at other hospitals.

Nursing in the home is provided by the Voluntary District Nursing Associations, affiliated to the County Nursing Association. The District Nurse usually attends at school inspections.

AMBULANCES

Patients are taken to the Isolation Hospital by the ambulances attached to those Institutions.

For other purposes the following are available :—The St. John Ambulance Brigades Vehicles, *viz.*, 3 at Hastings, 3 at Tunbridge Wells, 2 at Bexhill, 1 at Battle and an ambulance belonging to the Rye Memorial Hospital.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Tuberculosis

The East Sussex Clinic in London Road, Bexhill, is available for all persons in the District. It is open every Wednesday morning at half-past ten. The Tuberculosis Officer works in conjunction with the County Tuberculosis Officers, and with the Resident Medical Officer of the County Sanatorium, Darvell Hall, Robertsbridge.

At the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer or on the direct application of medical practitioners the Resident Medical Officer of the Sanatorium carries out X-ray examinations and blood-sedimentation tests on non-resident patients and furnishes reports on his findings.

Tuberculosis contacts who attend elementary schools are seen at every school inspection.

School Clinic

Children belonging to the District who attend Rye Senior School or Rye Harbour School can be seen at the Rye School Clinic held at the Rye Junior School. A nurse attends every school-day and the Assistant School Medical Officer every other Friday at 10 a.m.

Treatment of Veneral Diseases

Provision is made by the County Medical Officer of Health.

Treatment centres available :—

Hastings, Royal East Sussex Hospital.

<u>Men</u>	Mondays by appointment. Tuesdays, 4.30 to 6.30 p.m. Wednesdays, 4.30 to 7 p.m. Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
<u>Women &</u>	Tuesdays, 4.30 to 6.30 p.m. Wednesdays, 4.30 to 7 p.m.
<u>Children</u>	Thursdays, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Tunbridge Wells, Kent & Sussex Hospital.

<u>Men</u>	Wednesdays, 5.15 to 6.45 p.m.
<u>Women &</u>	
<u>Children</u>	Wednesdays, 3.30 to 5 p.m.

Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics.

Name of Centre	Address	Sessions held	Time	Ante-Natal Work undertaken
Battle	Church Hall, Battle	1st Tuesday in month	2.30 p.m.	Yes
Brede and Udimore	The Hall, Broad Oak, Brede	4th "	"	"
Etchingham and Hurst Green	Village Hall, Etchingham	1st Thursday	"	"
	Village Hall, Hurst Green	3rd "	"	"
Iden and Playden	Women's Institute Hut, Playden	1st Friday	"	"
Northiam and Beckley	Parish Hall, Beckley	1st Tuesday	"	No
Robertsbridge	The Institute, Station Rd., Robertsbridge	2nd and 4th Thursdays in month, and 2nd Friday	"	2nd Friday in m'th at 2.30 p.m.
Sedlescombe	Village Hall, Sedlescombe	4th Tuesday in month	"	Yes
Westfield	Parish Hall, Westfield	3rd Tuesday	"	"
Winchelsea, Icklesham and District	New Hall, Winchelsea	2nd Friday (as from 14/4/39)	"	"

PORT OF RYE

Following directions from the Ministry of Health, a quarantine berth was established in 1934. For this a staging was allotted on the Eastern bank of the Rother nearly opposite the village of Rye Harbour.

In 1938 there were four entries direct from foreign ports, viz. :-

March 3rd, from Norrkoping, the *Wea*, M.V. Dutch. Reg. tonnage, 108.51. No. of crew, 5.

July 23rd, from Makslahti, the *Wea*.

August 29th, from Borga, the *Mudo*, M.V. Dutch. Reg. tonnage, 130. No. of crew, 5.

September 21st, from Koivisto, the *Wea*.

All cargoes were timber. No illness was notified. Foreign ships entered several times from British ports. One, the *Rian* of Groningen, which arrived on October 24th had been engaged in the English coasting trade about two months.

WATER SUPPLY

Undertakers or Authorities giving a piped supply. Names of parishes in the undertakings, but not yet supplied are in brackets.

Battle Rural District

Parishes or places in the undertaking :

From Battle Waterworks :- Battle, Crowhurst.

From Winchelsea Waterworks :- Winchelsea Town.

By water purchased from Rye Borough :- Rye Harbour, Playden and Rye Foreign.

By water purchased from Hastings Borough :- Ore, part supplied ; Westfield, part supplied. (Brede) (Westfield).

The Hastings Corporation has also agreed to provide a piped supply to the coastal parishes of the Battle Rural District by 1943.

By the Hastings Corporation Water Act, 1937 a catchment reservoir to supply the borough is being constructed in the parishes of Brightling and Dallington.

Water from Battle and Winchelsea Waterworks is tested every month, chemically and bacteriologically. Steps were taken to ensure that the cause of the outbreak of typhoid at Croydon could not be repeated at the Council's waterworks. All employees passed the test.

Water from Rye Waterworks was tested 8 times chemically and 25 times bacteriologically

Water from Hastings Waterworks and reservoirs was tested bacteriologically at least every month and chemically occasionally. The main pumping station of the Hastings Corporation is in Brede parish.

Bexhill Borough

Parishes in the undertaking :- Catsfield, (Ashburnham). The extension of the borough's mains in Catsfield Parish was begun.

The water is tested bacteriologically every month and chemically once a quarter.

Cranbrook District Water Company

Parishes in the undertaking :- Northiam, (Beckley).

The Company had 6 bacteriological and 3 chemical tests made during 1938. In addition the Cranbrook Rural District Council has monthly tests. Reports on the water have been consistently good for many years.

Heathfield and District Water Company

Parishes in the undertaking :- Burwash, Ticehurst, Etchingham, Salehurst, Bodiam, part supplied, (Brightling) (Dallington).

The water is examined for B.Coli every month and there is a complete bacterial and chemical analysis every six months. Also the water at the Pumping Station is tested daily for pH value, (acidity and alkalinity).

Mr. Bramley reports :-

From the Battle Waterworks 35,438,000 gallons were pumped from the bore reaching the Ashdown beds. The rest-level in the bore was maintained.

Parts of the district rely on shallow wells which are liable to fail in dry weather. Water had to be supplied by lorry to the following parishes :- Brede, Catsfield, Ewhurst, Guestling, Sedlescombe and Westfield.

The supply was very poor as heretofore at Fairlight, Winchelsea Beach and Camber, and very poor at Dallington, Pett and Iden. A well is being sunk at Fairlight and at Iden.

At Camber and Winchelsea Beach the inhabitants rely chiefly on water brought by lorry from Rye. This is sold at 5/- a hundred gallons. Should this supply fail the only drinking water available would be rainwater or water from polluted sources. The temptation to use polluted water is always active and probably not always resisted.

Since the three sources of supply to the Warren Estate were closed in 1936 the Warren Estate has been supplied by the Waites Estate.

The District generally cannot rely on a stable water supply from its wells. Most of them are comparatively shallow and being supplied from surface water or shallow subsoil water, are affected by showers. Very few wells in the district are sunk into deep water bearing strata. Where these formations are reached the supply is fairly constant, and no wells of this sort failed. Most of the shallow wells that give out are sunk in seams and pockets of sand and gravel in the clay.

The surface beds of Ashdown and other sand yield a good supply for separate houses. For large constant supplies, the deep sandbeds below the clay have to be tapped.

ANALYSTS' REPORTS.

Ref. M.1754. From the Counties Public Health Laboratories,
91, Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C.4.

Analysis of a sample of water received on 9th June, 1938, from Battle R.D.C. Labelled : Tap, after filtration, Battle Waterworks, Powdermill Lane, Battle. Taken by F. Henderson. Witness F. D. Bailey. Date 8.6.38, 12.30 p.m. Signed Geo. A. Bramley.

Chemical results in parts per 100,000.

Appearance	...	...	...	Clear and bright
Colour	...	...	...	... Normal
Odour	...	..	...	... Nil
Reaction pH	...	...	...	Neutral 7.4
Free Carbonic Acid	...	...	...	... 1.1
Electric Conductivity at 20° C			...	... 435
Total Solids	...	...	...	... 29.0
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	... 3.4
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate			...	... 16.5
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	...	... Nil
Nitrites	...	...	...	... absent
Hardness : Permanent	...	...	...	... 0.0
Temporary	...	...	...	... 12.5
Total	...	...	...	... 12.5
Metals	...	...	...	... absent
Free Ammonia	...	...	0.0000	Ammoniacal Nitrogen
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	0.0000	Albuminoid Nitrogen
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F		...	...	... 0.005

Bacteriological Results

No. of Bacteria per c.c. or ml			
On Agar in 3 days at 20° C	...	...	7
1 day at 37° C	...	...	1
2 days at 37° C	...	...	5
The Bacillus Coli ...	...	Present in — Absent in 100 c.c.	
Bacillus Welchii ...	...	Present in — Absent in 100 c.c.	
(B. Enteriditis Sporogenes)			

REPORT :- This sample is clear and bright and of normal colour. The water is neutral in reaction, of moderate hardness, contains no excess of salinity, no metals, and is of a high degree of organic and bacterial purity.

It is therefore, considered pure and wholesome water, suitable for the purposes of public supply.

Signed : E. SUCKLING.

Winchelsea Waterworks

The bacteriological analysis in June shewed very slight pollution. The water was then chlorinated and became satisfactory once the required dose had been found. It was small and has been continued.

Ref. M5552. From The Counties Public Health Laboratories,
91, Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C.4.

Analysis of a sample of water received on 31.10.38 from Battle R.D.C. Labelled, Tap at Waterworks Cottages, Winchelsea. Taken by E. J. Tiltman. Date 31.10.38, 6.30 a.m.

Chemical results in parts per 100,000

Appearance	...	...	Bright—few mineral particles
Colour	...	...	Normal
Odour	...	...	Nil
Reaction pH	...	...	Neutral 6.8
Free Carbonic Acid	...	...	3.5
Electric Conductivity at 20° C	...	...	480
Total Solids	...	...	32.0
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	5.1
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	12.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	0.40
Nitrites	...	...	absent
Hardness : Permanent	...	...	9.0
Temporary	...	...	10.0
Total	...	...	19.0

Metals	...	...	Iron : 0.010	Trace of Zinc
Free Ammonia	...	...	0.0016	Ammonical Nitrogen
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	0.0020	Albuminoid Nitrogen
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F	...	...	...	0.005

Bacteriological Results

No. of Bacteria per c.c. or ml				
On Agar in 3 days at 20° C	...	...	...	120
1 day at 37° C	...	...	...	5
2 days at 37° C	...	...	...	23
The Bacillus Coli	...	...	Present in — Absent in 100 c.c.	
Bacillus Welchii	...	...	Present in — Absent in 100 c.c.	
(B. Enteriditis Sporogenes)				

REPORT :- This sample is reasonably clear and bright and of normal colour, containing only a few particles of mineral debris in suspension. The water is hard in character, although not unduly so, contains no excess of saline or mineral matter in solution, and is of satisfactory organic and bacterial purity.

The water is considered wholesome in character and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

It is not, however, of the highest standard of bacterial purity since the bacterial counts are rather high and it is suggested that the chlorine dose could be raised with advantage.

Signed : E. SUCKLING.

Ref. C4726/F3/1.

From Dr. S. Allison Woodhead, F.I.C.,
The Public Analyst's Laboratory,
Mountfield House,
Lewes, Sussex.

7th December, 1938.

Report upon a sample of water forwarded by A. G. J. Cornner, Esq., Borough Surveyor, 107, High Street, Rye, on December 3rd, 1938.

Sample labelled : Supply at Cadborough Water Works.

The water on arrival had the following characteristics :

Colour	..	...	...	None
Smell	...	...	...	None
Sediment	...	...	...	None

Chemical Analysis afforded the following :-

		Grains per gallon	Parts per million
Total Solids (dried at 100° C)	...	26.4	
Solids (after ignition)	...	14.4	
Chlorine	...	5.0	
Ammonia (free)	...		.036
Ammonia (albuminoid)	...		.012
Oxygen taken from permanganate in $\frac{1}{4}$ hour		Nil	
Oxygen „ „ „ „ 4 hours		.01	
Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites	...	.11	
Nitrites	...	Nil	
Hardness (total)	...	12.0	
Hardness (after boiling)	...	5.1	
Phosphates	...	Nil	
Metallic impurity	...	Trace of iron	

Ph. 6.5

Bacteriological Examination

The organisms per ml. which grew on nutrient Agar in 3 days at room temperature under aerobic conditions and were then visible to the naked eye as colonies numbered 9.

On Agar at blood temperature and under aerobic conditions 3 colonies were noticed after two days incubation.

Examination for organisms of the Coli group gave entirely negative results in 100 ml.

Report.

Both chemically and bacteriologically this sample is very satisfactory and as submitted it is perfectly safe for drinking purposes and domestic use

(Signed) S. ALLISON WOODHEAD.

The Counties Public Health Laboratories,
91 Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C.4.

Analysis of a sample of water received on 1/2/38, from Hastings Corporation.

Labelled, Tap on delivery of pump at top of well—Brede Pumping Station.

Taken by W. P. Walker. Witness A. Knight. Date: 31/1/38 at 3.30 p.m.

Chemical Results in Parts per 100,000.

Appearance	...	Opalescent with brown deposit of mineral debris	
Colour	...	...	Yellow
Odour	...	...	Nil
Reaction pH.	...	...	Neutral 6.8
Free Carbonic Acid	...	...	3.3
Electric Conductivity at 20° C	...	...	550
Total Solids, 180° C	...	...	37.0
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	3.8
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	Nil
Nitrites	...	...	Absent
Hardnesss : Permanent	...	...	0.0
Temporary	...	...	14.0
Total	...	...	14.0
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	...	...	19.5
Metals : Iron	...	...	0.13
In solution	...	...	0.012
Manganese	...	...	0.085
Free Ammonia	...	...	0.0096
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	0.0018
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F	...	...	0.025

Report : This is an opalescent water containing a slight deposit of mineral matter. It is of yellow colour, neutral reaction and contains an appreciable trace of free carbonic acid. The water is of moderate hardness, contains no excess of saline matter, is of good organic quality, but contains a little excess of iron, practically all of which is in suspension, and a distinct trace of manganese in solution.

JOHN F. BEALE,

For Drs. Beale and Suckling.

Ref. M.2257.

The Counties Public Health Laboratories,
91, Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C. 4.

2nd July, 1938

Report on the Bacteriological Examination of a sample of water received 28.6.38 from Hastings Corporation. Labelled, Filsham Clear Water Tank. Date 27th June, 1938, 9.15 a.m. Taken by W. P. Walker. Witness M. Williams. Signed W. P. Walker.

Number of Colonies per cubic centimetre
or millilitre of water growing upon Agar
at 37° C : in 1 day

... ..

Number of Colonies per cubic centimetre or millilitre of water growing upon Agar at 37° C : in 2 days	...	...	1
Number of Colonies per cubic centimetre or millilitre of water growing upon Agar at 20° C : in 3 days	...	...	1
Smallest quantity of water producing acid and gas in Bile-Salt Lactose Broth after 2 days incubation at 37° C (Presumptive Bacillus Coli Test)	...	...	Absent in 100 c.c.
Smallest quantity of water containing the Bacillus Coli	...	...	Absent in 100 c.c.
Smallest quantity of water giving the reaction of the B. Welchii (Bacillus Enteritidis Sporogenes)	...	...	Absent in 100 c.c.

This sample is clear and bright and of a high degree of bacterial purity in which respects the water is considered pure and wholesome in character, and suitable for the purposes of public supply.

E. SUCKLING.

Ref. M. 2258. The Counties Public Health Laboratories,
91, Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C. 4.

2nd July, 1938.

Report on the Bacteriological Examination of a sample of water received 28.6.38, from Hastings Corporation. Labelled, Newgate Reservoir. Date 27th June, 1938, 9.40 a.m. Taken by W. P. Walker. Witness J. Wright. Signed W. P. Walker.

Number of Colonies per cubic centimetre or millilitre of water growing upon Agar at 37° C : in 1 day	...	...	5
Number of Colonies per cubic centimetre or millilitre of water growing upon Agar at 37° C : in 2 days	...	...	7
Number of Colonies per cubic centimetre or millilitre of water growing upon Agar at 20° C : in 3 days	...	...	13
Smallest quantity of water producing acid and gas in Bile-Salt Lactose Broth after 2 days incubation at 37° C (Presumptive Bacillus Coli Test)	...	...	Absent in 100 c.c.

Smallest quantity of water containing the Bacillus Coli	...	...	...	Absent in 100 c.c.
--	-----	-----	-----	--------------------

Smallest quantity of water giving the reaction of the B. Welchii (Bacillus Enteritidis Sporogenes)	...	...	...	Absent in 100 c.c.
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This sample is clear and bright and of a high degree of bacterial purity in which respects the water is considered pure and wholesome in character, and suitable for the purposes of public supply

E. SUCKLING.

Ref. M. 2259. The Counties Public Health Laboratories,
91, Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C. 4.

2nd July, 1938.

Report on the Bacteriological Examination of a sample of water received 28.6.38, from Hastings Corporation. Labelled Buckshole Pumping Main. Date 27th June, 1938, 9.50 a.m. Taken by W. P. Walker. Witness F. Davis. Signed W. P. Walker.

Number of Colonies per cubic centimetre or millilitre of water growing upon Agar at 37° C : in 1 day	...	...	2
--	-----	-----	---

Number of Colonies per cubic centimetre or millilitre of water growing upon Agar at 37° C in 2 days	...	...	3
---	-----	-----	---

Number of Colonies per cubic centimetre or millilitre of water growing upon Agar at 20° C : in 3 days	...		5
---	-----	------	---

Smallest quantity of water producing acid and gas in Bile-Salt Lactose Broth after 2 days incubation at 37° C (Presumptive Bacillus Coli Test)	...	...	Absent in 100 c.c.
---	-----	-----	--------------------

Smallest quantity of water containing the Bacillus Coli	...	...	...	Absent in 100 c.c.
--	-----	-----	-----	--------------------

Smallest quantity of water giving the reaction of the B. Welchii (Bacillus Enteritidis Sporogenes)	...	...	...	Absent in 100 c.c.
--	-----	-----	-----	--------------------

This sample is clear and bright and of a high degree of bacterial purity in which respects the water is considered pure and wholesome in character, and suitable for the purposes of public supply.

E. SUCKLING.

Bexhill Corporation Waterworks.

Analysis of a sample of water received on 16th December, 1938.

Chemical Results in parts per 100,000

Appearance	...	...	...	Clear and bright
Colour	...	...	...	Normal
Odour	...	...	...	Nil
Reaction pH.	...	...	...	Neutral 7.8
Free Carbonic Acid	...	...	...	0.66
Electric Conductivity at 20° C	...	...	...	415
Total Solids, dried at 180° C	...	...	...	28.0
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	3.4
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	...	12.0
Hardness : Total	...	...	...	8.5
Temporary	...	...	...	8.5
Permanent	...	...	...	0.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	...	Nil
Nitrites	...	...	...	Absent
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0000
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	Absent
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0000
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	Absent
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F	...	...	...	0.005
Metals	...	Iron 0.010	Zinc, Manganese, etc.,	Absent

Bacteriological Results

Number of Bacteria growing on Agar per c.c. or ml. in

1 day at 37° C 0

2 days at 37° C 1

3 days at 20° C 8

The Bacillus Coli ... Present in — Absent in 100 c.c.
 Bacillus Welchii ... Present in — Absent in 100 c.c.
 (B. Enteritidis Sporogenes)

Report :- This sample is clear and bright, of normal colour, neutral in reaction, and free from metals. The water is of very moderate hardness, contains no excess of saline or mineral matter in solution, and is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity.

It is, therefore, considered pure and wholesome water, suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

The Counties Public Health Laboratories,
 91 Queen Victoria Street,
 London, E.C.4.

Ref. M.1626.

13th June, 1938.

Analysis of a sample of water received on 3rd June, 1938, from Cranbrook District Water Company. Labelled, Kitchen tap direct from Company's supply main. Isolation Hospital, Cranbrook.

Date 2nd June, 1938, 12 noon. Taken by C. A. Alsford. Witness Mr. Watts. Signed D. Murton-Neale.

Chemical results in parts per 100,000.

Appearance	...	Bright, faint film deposit of mineral particles	
Colour	...	...	Normal
Odour	...	...	Nil
Reaction pH.	...	...	Neutral 7.0
Free Carbonic Acid	...	...	1.1
Electric Conductivity at 20° C	...	...	315
Total Solids, dried at 180° C	...	...	21.0
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	2.9
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	..	...	7.0
Hardness : Total	...	...	10.5
Temporary	....	...	5.0
Permanent	...	...	5.5
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	Nil
Nitrates	...	...	Absent
Free Ammonia	...	...	0.0096
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	Absent
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	0.0000
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	Absent
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F	...	...	0.005
Metal Iron	...	...	0.010
Manganese, etc.	...	...	Absent

Bacteriological Results.

Number of Bacteria growing on Agar per cc. or ml.			
in 1 day at 37° C	...	...	1
in 2 days at 37° C	...	...	1
in 3 days at 20° C	...	...	9
The Bacillus Coli	...	Present in — Absent in 100 c.c.	
Bacillus Welchii (B. Enteritidis Sporogenes)	...	Present in — Absent in 100 c.c.	

Report. This sample is reasonably clear and bright and of normal colour, containing only a few particles of mineral matter in suspension. The water is neutral in reaction, of very moderate hardness, contains no excess of saline or mineral matter in solution, and no metals apart from a minute trace of iron.

The water is of satisfactory organic quality and a high degree of bacterial purity and is considered pure and wholesome in character, and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

E. V. SUCKLING (Signed).

The Counties Public Health Laboratories,
91 Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C.4.

Ref. M.1627.

13th June, 1938.

Report on the Bacteriological Examination of a Sample of Water received 3/6/38 from Cranbrook District Water Company. Labelled, Kitchen tap direct from Company's supply. Mrs. Burnham, Cottage opposite Isolation Hospital. Date 2nd June, 1938, 12.15 p.m. Taken by C. A. Alsford. Witness Mr. Craddock. Signed D. Murton-Neale.

Number of Colonies per cubic centimetre or millilitre of water growing upon Agar at 37° C in 1 day	...	...	0
Number of Colonies per cubic centimetre or millilitre of water growing upon Agar at 37° C in 2 days	...	...	2
Number of Colonies per cubic centimetre or millilitre of water growing upon Agar at 20° C in 3 days	...	...	25
Smallest quantity of water producing acid and gas in Bile Salt Lactose Broth after 2 days incubation at 37° C (Presumptive Bacillus Coli Test)	...	...	Absent in 100 c.c.
Smallest quantity of water containing the Bacillus Coli	...	...	Absent in 100 c.c.
Smallest quantity of water giving the reaction of the B. Welchii (Bacillus Enteritidis Sporogenes)	...	...	Absent in 100 c.c.

This sample is clear and bright and of a high degree of bacterial purity in which respects it is pure and wholesome water, suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed) E. V. SUCKLING.

Ref. M. 1628.

The Counties Public Health Laboratories,
91, Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C. 4.

13th June, 1938.

Report on the Bacteriological Examination of a sample of water received 3.6.38., from Cranbrook District Water Company. Labelled, Kitchen tap direct from Company's main. Mr. Bateman, Oak Priors, Benenden.

Date 2nd June, 1938, 12.20 p.m. Taken by C. A. Alsford.
Witness Mr. Craddock. Signed D. Murton Neale.

Number of Colonies per cubic centimetre or millilitre of water growing upon Agar at 37° C in 1 day	...	...	1
Number of Colonies per cubic centimetre or millilitre of water growing upon Agar at 37° C in 2 days	...	...	6
Number of Colonies per cubic centimetre or millilitre of water growing upon Agar at 20° C in 3 days	...	...	12
Smallest quantity of water producing acid and gas in Bile Salt Lactose Broth after 2 days incubation at 37° C (Presumptive Bacillus Coli Test)	...	...	Absent in 100 c.c.
Smallest quantity of water containing the Bacillus Coli	...	...	Absent in 100 c.c.
Smallest quantity of water giving the reaction of the B. Welchii (Bacillus Enteritidis Sporogenes)	...	...	Absent in 100 c.c.

This sample is of a high degree of bacterial purity and is
considered pure and wholesome water, suitable for drinking and
domestic purposes.

The sample was reasonably clear and bright containing only
a few particles of mineral debris in suspension.

(Signed) E. V. SUCKLING.

The Counties Public Health Laboratories,
91 Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C.4.

Ref. M. 1984. 12th July, 1938.

Analysis of a sample of water received on 17th June, 1938,
from Heathfield and District Water Company. Labelled, Final
Water, Tap at Pumping Station, Burwash, off pumping main to
district. Date 17/6/38, at 1.15 p.m. Taken by Dr. E. V. Suckling.
Witnesses Major Harrison and Mr. Kyle. Signed E. V. Suckling.

Chemical results in parts per 100,000.

Appearance	..	...	...	Clear and bright
Colour	...	...	...	... Normal
Odour	...	...	...	... Nil
Reaction pH	...	...	...	Neutral 7.8
Free Carbonic Acid	...	...	...	... 0.55

Electric Conductivity at 20° C...	...	...	355
Total Solids dried at 180° C	...	...	23.5
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	2.4
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	13.0
Hardness : Total	...	...	11.5
Temporary	...	...	11.0
Permanent	...	...	0.5
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	Nil
Nitrites	...	...	Absent
Free Ammonia	...	...	0.0000
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	Absent
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	0.0000
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	Absent
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F	...	...	0.005
Metals	...	...	Iron 0.010
Manganese, etc.	...	...	Absent

Bacteriological Results.

Number of Bacteria growing on Agar per c.c. or ml.

in 1 day at 37° C	1
in 2 days at 37° C	7
in 3 days at 20° C	20

The Bacillus Coli	...	...	Absent in 100 c.c.
Bacillus Welchii (B. Enteritidis Sporogenes)			Absent in 100 c.c.

Report. This sample is clear and bright and of normal colour. The water is neutral in reaction, of moderate hardness, contains no excess of saline or mineral matter in solution, no manganese, and only a negligible trace of iron.

It is of a high degree of organic and bacterial purity and is considered an efficiently treated water, pure and wholesome in character, and suitable for the purpose of public supply.

(Signed) E. V. SUCKLING.

Extracts from Report by Dr. E. V. Suckling.

(1) Raw Water

The sample of untreated water was clear and bright as delivered from the borehole, but on arrival at the laboratory it had become brown-coloured and turbid owing to the precipitation of iron and manganese oxides.

The water is, however, of the highest standard of bacterial purity containing exceptionally few bacteria of any kind, and none of objectional type and origin.

The sample shows no evidence of pollution, and from the bacteriological and sanitary standpoint, it is pure and wholesome water.

If therefore, the iron and manganese are efficiently removed, the water is suitable for the purposes of a public supply.

(2) Treated Water

The sample of treated water was clear, bright and free from colour, and remains so on keeping.

It proved to be of a very high standard of bacterial purity, containing no harmful bacteria, or micro-organisms indicative of pollution.

I am of the opinion therefore that the water had been efficiently treated, was pure and wholesome in character and suitable for the purpose of a public water supply.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewage disposal works exist at Baldslow, Battle, Northiam, Peasmarsh. Robersbridge, Ticehurst and Winchelsea.

Robertsbridge.

The sewerage and disposal plant were completed during 1938, except for disconnecting surface water drains from houses, which ran surface water and sewage into the old sewers. The new works are not made to deal with surface water.

271 houses or premises were connected with the new sewers. Of these, 40 drained to an existing sewer which became part of the new system.

It is desirable that where, as at Robertsbridge, water and sewers are available, W.C.'s connected with main drainage should be substituted for privies and pail closets. This was represented to householders at Robertsbridge, and 43 conversions were made. 25 privies and pail closets, including some at Salehurst, remain to be converted.

The Rural District Council pays half the cost of conversion. By the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 47, Sub-section 4, the Council can compel conversion where sewers are available and can recover half the cost.

Sewers are now available for Salehurst village. Where there was no pre-existing sewerage an owner cannot be compelled to connect with new sewers if he can satisfactorily dispose of his sewage otherwise. Probably most owners of house property will connect.

Battle.

The consulting engineer made a preliminary report and was instructed to make a complete survey and plans preparatory to inviting tenders to supply the greater part of the built-up area in Battle Parish.

Owing to recent building the need for sewers is increasing.

Parishes or Districts in which sewage disposal was unsatisfactory :—

Parts of Battle,	Peasmarsh,
Beckley,	Pett,
Burwash,	Playden,
Camber,	Sedlescombe,
Etchingham,	Ticehurst,
Iden,	Westfield,
Northiam,	Winchelsea (town and beach).

The sanitary condition of Camber, Winchelsea Beach and Pett Level continue to cause anxiety.

Drainage is by cesspools and pail closets. Many of the cesspools, particularly at Camber, are not watertight.

As the result of building at Camber several of the shallow drainage channels called grips, have been filled up. The surface water is not carried away as well as formerly. This tends to raise the level of the subsoil water. Since this level is high, sometimes only six inches below the surface, a little rain causes ponding ; some cesspools and underground water tanks thereby become directly connected by water and pools contaminated by sewage are formed. There is thus an ever-present risk of water-borne disease.

Mr. Gerald Swayne, M.Inst. C.E., M. Cons. E., is preparing a report on Sewage disposal at Camber.

The District Council does not empty cesspools.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No action was taken.

Sewage disposal is needed at Sedlescombe to prevent the pollution of the Brede Channel.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor reports as follows:

During 1938. 203,679 dustbins were emptied, equivalent to approximately 3,411 tons of refuse.

The freighters travelled 25,405 miles.

The refuse is disposed of at six dumps, situated in the parishes of Battle, Broomhill, Etchingam, Northiam, Guestling and Winchelsea.

Notices served to provide bins (Preliminary and Statutory) 160.
Bins provided as a result of notices 166.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Street cleansing is undertaken in the town of Battle.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ORDER.

Poison is supplied by the Rural District Council if it is thought necessary.

SHOPS.

No action was taken under the Shops Act, 1934.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

None in the District.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

No action needed.

THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR reports as follows :—

1. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS INSPECTIONS.

Total No. of inspections	...	...	...	6954
Nuisances detected	...	...	...	125
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	94
Notices served : Informal 191, Statutory 155.				
Notices complied with : Informal 191, Statutory 144.				
No. of summonses	...	...	...	51

2. GENERAL SUMMARY—Nature of visit.

No. of houses visited for overcrowding	...	...	14
No. of new drains laid and tested	...	...	549
Satisfactory	...	...	437
Unsatisfactory	...	...	112

No. of visits re drainage	...	...	2755
No. of new cesspools constructed	...	...	101
No. of connections to sewers	...	...	364
No. of cesspools emptied	...	...	16
No. of cesspool overflows disconnected	...	...	9
No. of visits in connection with Refuse Collection or disposal	...	...	71
No. of rooms disinfected	...	...	66
No. of visits to infected premises	...	...	56
No. of visits for Rats and Mice	...	...	9
No. of visits to Schools	...	...	8
No. of Petroleum visits	...	...	3
No. of Footpaths visits	...	...	2
No. of obstructions removed	...	...	2
No. of Miscellaneous visits	...	...	63

3. NEW STREETS AND BUILDINGS : Byelaws.

No. of visits to new buildings :—

Sites	...	...	166
Foundations	...	...	162
Drainage	...	...	286
Completion	...	...	301
Defects remedied	...	...	46

4. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

No. of privies reconstructed

(a) as water closets	...	...	51
(b) other	...	...	0
No. of additional closets provided for existing property			
(a) water closets	...	...	93
(b) other	...	...	141
No. of closets constructed for new houses			
(a) water closets	...	...	298
(b) other	...	...	16
No. of W.C.'s repaired	...	...	56
No. of existing W.C.'s provided with flushing cisterns			93

5. WATER SUPPLIES.

No. of visits in connection with water supplies	...	1124
---	-----	------

No. of samples taken for Analysis			
(a) from public supplies	...	...	10
(b) from other sources	...	...	160
No. found to be polluted	...	...	94
No. of new houses connected to mains		...	188
No. of new wells provided	...	...	47
No. of existing supplies improved	...	...	39
No. of underground rainwater tanks provided where no other source available	...	...	69
No. of Notices to provide a water supply :			
Informal	...	...	43
Statutory	...	...	0
No. of wells closed (Public Health Act, 1875, Sec. 70) by Magistrate's order	...	...	1

6. MILK SUPPLY.

No. of cowkeepers on Register	...	..	432
No. of Wholesale Traders	...	...	367
No. of retailers	...	...	192
No. of Inspections	...	...	260
No. of Samples of Milk Examination :			
For Methylene blue and B. Coli test	...	...	90
For Bacterial Count and B. Coli	...	...	0
For Pathogenic bacteria	...	...	2
Total	...	...	92
No. of samples entirely satisfactory	...	...	18
Summary of work carried out during the year :			
No. of new cowsheds constructed	...	...	4
No. of existing buildings converted into modern cowsheds	...	...	7
No. of new dairies provided	...	...	21
No. of existing dairies improved	..	...	4
No. of new sterilising and cleansing rooms provided			8
No. of floors and mangers re-constructed		...	22
No. of new stall divisions provided	...	...	15
Improved lighting and ventilation of premises		...	14
No. of walls repaired and rendered impervious		...	12

Drainage improved	...	...	..	10
No. of yards paved or improved	...	...	...	10

No disease was attributed to milk produced in the district during 1938.

MILK.

There are some 432 milk producers in the District. Of these 8 are licensed to produce and 2 to produce and bottle Tuberculin Tested milk 35 are licensed to produce and 9 to produce and bottle Accredited milk.

Licences granted by the District Council under the Milk (Special Designation) Orders 1936-1938 :

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	1
Accredited	...	...	...	1
Pasteurised Milk	...	(Supplementary Licence)		1

GRADED MILK.

The following grades are recognised by the Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1936.

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Milk from cows which have passed a veterinary examination and a tuberculin test. It may be bottled on the farm or elsewhere. It may be raw or Pasteurised. It must pass certain bacteriological tests. If bottled at the farm, it may be described on bottle tops or cartons as 'Tuberculin Tested Milk (Certified).' If it is Pasteurised it may be described as 'Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised).'

The conditions for this grade are almost the same as those for the old Grade A, T.T.

Accredited Milk.

Raw milk from cows which have passed a veterinary examination. It may be bottled on the farm or elsewhere. Bacteriological tests as for Tuberculin Tested Milk. Accredited milk is almost the same as the old Grade A.

Pasteurised Milk.

Milk that has been kept at a temperature of 145° to 150° F for at least 30 minutes and which does not contain more than 100,000 bacteria per millilitre.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, is administered by the Agricultural Committee of the County Council.

Samples in connection with the Order are taken by the Officials of the Agricultural Committee. The Public Health Committee of the County Council and of the District Council are not ordinarily informed of the samples.

A farmer who wishes to be licensed for producing graded milk applies to the Agricultural Committee of the County Council. An official of this Committee visits the farm, and if the farm complies with his requirements, and if a veterinary examination of the cattle is satisfactory, and the milk is found up to the standard required for the grade the licence is issued.

Nevertheless, the Rural District Council is ultimately responsible, because to it falls the duty of seeing that the Milk and Dairies Order is complied with.

Duties of the Rural District Council in the production of and sale of milk.

To administer the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, except Part 4, which deals with the health and inspection of cattle.

To licence bottlers of Accredited, Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised milk where the milk is not produced on the premises on which it is bottled.

To keep a register of all milk producers and retailers and to inform the County Council of Particulars of its list of Cowkeepers.

7. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report :

No. of private Slaughterhouses :-

(a) Registered	...	...	...	17
(b) Licensed	...	...	...	12

No. of Licensed Slaughtermen on Register	...	60
--	-----	----

No. of carcasses examined :-

Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
166	451	358	38	1013
Unsound meat surrendered		...	...	2630 lbs.
Visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	445
Visits to shops and stalls	...	...	...	44
Total No. of inspections	...	...	...	489

Carcases inspected and condemned

	Cattle inc. cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)		not known		
Number inspected...	166	38	451	358
All Diseases except Tuberculosis				
Whole carcases condemned	0	0	9	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2	0	25	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	1.2%	0.0%	7.1%	1.1%
Tuberculosis only				
Whole carcases condemned	2	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	18	0	0	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuber- culosis...	12.0%	—	—	2.2%

8. FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

No. of Bakehouses	...	...	...	9
No. underground	...	...	...	0
No. of inspections	...	...	...	0
Bakehouses whitewashed	...	...	...	0
No. of other workshops	...	...	...	51
factories	...	...	...	64
No. of inspections	...	...	....	5
No. of notices served	...	Informal 2	Statutory	0
No. of defects remedied :		Informal 2	Statutory	0
Sanitary accommodation provided		...	...	2

9. HOP-PICKERS DWELLINGS.

No. of Growers on list	...	...	...	29
No. of inspections of farms	...	...	...	62

No. of defects found	...	...	..	7
No. of notices :	...	Informal	7	Statutory 0
Defects remedied :	...	Informal	7	Statutory 0
Prosecutions	...	...	...	1

SCHOOLS.

Water Supply, sanitation and artificial lighting of Public Elementary Schools in the Battle Rural District.

<u>School</u>	<u>Water Supply</u>	<u>Sanitation</u>	<u>Lighting</u>
Ashburnham	Tube well and engine driven pump.	Pails	Paraffin lamps
Battle	Main	Pails	Two oil lamps in one room
Beckley	None available on premises. Got from pump in Care-taker's house ; pumped from well under playground.	Pails	Electric
Bodiam	Main	W.C.	Electric
Brede	Rainwater, filtered for drinking.	Pails	Electric
Brightling	No drinking water on premises. Got from well and pump at cottage near. Rainwater for washing.	Pails	None
Burwash	Main	W.C.	Electric
BurwashWeald	Main	Pails	None
Catsfield	Well at School House for drinking. Rainwater for washing.	W.C. no flush	Electric
Crowhurst	Well for drinking, out of use. Rainwater for washing	W.C. no flush	Electric
Dallington	Well ; water pumped into tank and supplied from taps ; filtered for drinking. Rainwater also available.	Pails	Oil lamps, borrowed if needed
Etchingham	Main.	W.C. no flush	Electric
Ewhurst	No drinking water on premises ; got from several neighbours. Underground rainwater tank for washing (new).	W.C.	Electric (new)

<u>School</u>	<u>Water Supply</u>	<u>Sanitation</u>	<u>Lighting</u>
Fairlight	From Sayer Milward estate supply.	W.C.	Electric
Flimwell	Main.	Pails	None
Guestling	Well for drinking. Rainwater for washing.	W.C. automatic flush	Electric
Hurst Green	Main.	Pails	Oil lamps
Icklesham	Well, condemned. Water supplied from Vicarage.	W.C. no flush	Electric
Mountfield	Deep well and pump.	Pails	Oil lamps, seldom needed.
Netherfield	Well.	Pails	Electric
Northiam	Main.	W.C.'s	Electric
Peasmarsh	None for drinking, fetched from well down the lane. Rainwater for washing.	Pails	Electric
Pett	Well in school house garden. Filter used for drinking.	Pails	Electric
Playden	No drinking water on premises, fetched from spring 450 yards away. Rainwater for washing.	Pails	Oil lamps
Rye Harbour	Main.	W.C. trough	Oil lamps
Salehurst	Main.	W.C.'s (new)	Electric (new)
Sedlescombe	Well.	Elsan pails	Two old oil lamps.
Staplecross	Well next door for drinking. Rainwater for washing.	W.C.	Electric
Stonegate	Main.	W.C.	Oil lamps
Ticehurst	Main.	W.C.	Electric (new)
Udimore	Well for drinking. Rainwater for washing and flushing.	W.C.	Oil lamps, seldom needed
Westfield	Main.	Pails	Electric (new)
Winchelsea	Main.	W.C.	Electric
No. of visits by Sanitary Inspector		...	... 8

No. of defects remedied :	Water supply	...	1
	Drainage	...	1
Other defects	...	...	6

SCHOOLS CLOSED DURING 1938.

Closure for notifiable diseases is generally recommended by the District Medical Officer of Health and for other diseases by the School Medical Officer.

<u>School</u>	<u>Reason</u>	<u>Dates</u>
Battle	Measles	24th January-18th February.
Beckley	Scarlet Fever	17th-25th November.
Bodiam	Influenza	25th-31st January.
Brightling	Measles	21st February-4th March.
Burwash	Scarlet fever	10th-24th May.
BurwashWeald	Measles	7th-22nd July.
Catsfield	Measles	21st February-11th March
Flimwell	Measles	6th-14th January.
Mountfield and Whatlington	Measles	31st March-13th April.
Netherfield	Measles	27th April-13th May.
Pett	Chickenpox	23rd-27th May.
Salehurst	Measles	27th May-10th June.
Sedlescombe	Measles	4th-25th April.
Ticehurst	Influenza	16th-25th February.
Westfield	Scarlet fever	3rd-7th January.

Rye Schools.

Children from the Battle Rural District attend these. No school in the Borough of Rye was closed in 1938.

NUTRITION.

Except those whose parents object and those who are absent, all children attending Public Elementary Schools are medically examined soon after entry at 5 years old, again at 8 to 9, and at 12 to 13 years. They are weighed and measured at each examination and the weights and heights compared with previous records. All such children are classified according to nutrition as Excellent, Normal, Slightly Sub-Normal, and Bad.

Nutrition is not easy to assess. The Inspector in judging is inevitably influenced by the condition of the last children he has seen.

Especially in the first quarter of the year it is difficult to distinguish between malnutrition and poor health due to other causes. These causes, such as frequent colds may themselves be partly the result of malnutrition.

In practice and because every child noted as below Normal must go on the observation list, and to avoid sensational reports not based on ascertained facts, most of the children are noted as Normal. If Normal means usual no doubt this classification is accurate. Nevertheless I am becoming more and more convinced that most children are less well nourished than they might be, even where, when rent has been deducted only 5/- a head remains for food, clothing, fuel, amusements, club subscriptions, etc. Often the money available is less than this. Cod liver oil and malt is supplied free by the East Sussex Education Committee to children who need it when the family income after deducting rent yields less than 5/- a head.

The Care Committee provides free milk and dinners where these are available in necessitous cases. All children can have one third of a pint of milk for $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a day. The usual charge for school dinners which are available at Rye Senior, Ticehurst and Burwash Weald is 4d. for single meals and $\frac{1}{3}$ a week for 5 meals.

Any children found at the Medical Inspections to be generally under-nourished, or ill, or otherwise seriously defective, are recommended for suitable treatment if possible. Those slightly affected are kept under observation till they show improvement or need for further treatment. Parents are encouraged to be present at the routine inspection, and are advised when necessary on nutrition and other matters. A Routine examination is held at each school every year, and each school is revisited a few months later. Children requiring treatment and those under observation are thus seen twice a year.

A Medical Direction Book is kept at each school containing the names of children requiring special attention and advice upon what is needed.

The District Nurses attend the Routine inspections and their knowledge of the homes from which the children come is very valuable.

The School Teachers are invariably ready to help with information that their position enables them to supply. They shew a praiseworthy interest in the welfare of their pupils.

HOUSING.

The district has been pretty well surveyed and most of the worst dwellings noted. Nevertheless houses unfit for habitation continue to be found. Some are dwellings hitherto unsuspected that prove unexpectedly bad and others are those known to be bad which have now reached the limit of toleration.

HOUSING 1938.

Total

1.	Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :-	
(1) a.	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	257
b.	No. of inspections made for the purpose ...	454
(2) a.	No. of dwelling houses (included sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	55
b.	No. of inspections made for the purpose ...	61
(3)	No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	13
(4)	No. of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	42
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without Service of formal notices :-	
	No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local Authority or their Officers	31
3.	Action under Statutory Power during the Year :-	
(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-	
(1)	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
(2)	No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a)	by owners	2
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	0
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :-	
(1)	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	0
(2)	No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a)	by owners	0

	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	0
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-			
	(1)	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	7
	(2)	No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	66
	(3)	No. of dwellings made fit as a result of undertakings	... ..	11
	(4)	No. of Insanitary houses closed but not demolished	... ..	1
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-			
	(1)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	0
	(2)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit	... ..	0
4.	Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding (ignoring overcrowding by $\frac{1}{2}$ units).			
	(a) i.	No. of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year	... ..	0
	ii.	No. of families dwelling therein	...	0
	iii.	No. of persons dwelling therein	...	0 units
	(b)	No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	... ..	0
	(c)	No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	... ..	29
	(d)	No. of persons concerned in such cases	...	195
	(e)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority had taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding		
		...	None recorded	

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936.

During 1938 the administration of the above section, which enables local authorities to control by licence the establishment and maintenance of camping sites, entailed a great deal of work by

the Building and Town Planning Committee and by Council Officials.

Generally, the coastal parishes of Pett and Icklesham have been adequately protected by the issue of Moveable Dwelling licences, subject to certain sanitary conditions, which are on the whole being fairly well observed.

Much however remains to be done at Camber, where the problem of sanitation in connection with small huts, sheds and other nondescript shacks gives rise to a certain amount of anxiety.

As this part of the district has no available supply of pure drinking water and nightsoil is buried near the so-called dwellings, great care will have to be exercised in dealing with such a large number of structures as are to be found in the built-up area of Camber. The following is a summary of the work carried out during 1938 :—

Recorded visits to Moveable Dwelling sites	...	2241
No. of applications for licences received	...	294
No. of applications for licences refused	...	150
No. of sites licensed (General licences)	...	78
No. of sites licensed (Personal licences)	...	66
No. of water tanks installed	... ..	112
No. of sheds removed	... ..	18
No. of sheds reduced in size	... ..	11
No. of moveable dwellings removed from sites	...	30
No. of moveable dwellings removed to licensed areas		11
No. of moveable dwellings demolished	...	41
Breaches of licence conditions observed	...	173
No. of notices served (including verbal notices)	...	129
No. of notices complied with	... ..	97
No. of licences determined on breaches of conditions		6
No. of Prosecutions under Section 269	...	46

OVERCROWDING.

According to the Housing Act, 1935, Section 2, a dwelling-house "is deemed to be overcrowded whenever the number of persons sleeping in the house either (1) is such that any two of those persons, being 10 years old or more of opposite sexes and not living together as husband and wife *must* sleep in the same room or (2) exceeds the 'permitted number of persons' as defined in the First Schedule of the Act." The 'permitted number of persons' is the smaller of the two numbers determined in accordance with the two following tables :—

TABLE I.

Where the dwelling house consists of :—

- (i) One Room ... 2 persons.
- (ii) Two rooms ... 3 persons.
- (iii) Three rooms ... 5 persons.
- (iv) Four rooms ... $7\frac{1}{2}$ persons.
- (v) Five rooms or more 10 persons with an additional 2 in respect of each room in excess of five.

(A room of less than 50 square feet is not counted as a room).

TABLE II.

The aggregate number obtained by reckoning for each room a number of persons as follows :—

Where the floor area of a room is :—

- (i) 110 square feet or more ... 2 persons
- (ii) 90 square feet or more, but less than 110 square feet ... $1\frac{1}{2}$ „
- (iii) 70 square feet or more, but less than 90 square feet ... 1 person
- (iv) 50 square feet or more but less than 70 square feet ... $\frac{1}{2}$ „
- (v) Under 50 square feet ... Nil

A child under a year old is not counted. A child between 1 and ten counts as a half person.

A living room whether ordinarily used as a bedroom or not is counted.

NEW DWELLINGS, 1938.

Parish	Dwellings built during 1938		Dwellings not exceeding £19 R.V.		Dwellings in course of erection 31/12/38
	Pte.	Ent. Council	Pte.	Ent. Council	
Ashburnham	...	...	...	...	...
Battle	26	38	8	38	5
Beckley	6	...	5	...	4
Bodiam	...	...	...	...	...
Brede	11	7	7	7	1
Brightling	...	...	...	...	...
Broomhill	9	...	9	...	4

Burwash	2	10	1	10	1
Catsfield	...	...	...	...	...
Crowhurst	4	...	2	...	3
Dallington	...	...	...	...	...
East Guldeford	...	...	...	...	...
Etchingham	3	...	2	...	1
Ewhurst	6	2	2	2	...
Fairlight	24	...	8	...	7
Guestling	10	...	7	...	4
Icklesham	7	...	4	...	4
Iden	5	13	5	13	1
Mountfield	2	...	1	...	...
Northiam	5	6	3	6	3
Ore	1	...	...	...	...
Peasmarsh	2	...	1	...	1
Penhurst	...	...	...	...	...
Pett	8	...	5	...	2
Playden	4	...	3	...	2
Rye Foreign	2	...	1	...	1
Salehurst	4	25	4	25	3
Sedlescombe	4	...	3	...	...
St. Thomas the Apostle, Winchelsea	2	...	2	...	1
Ticehurst	7	13	5	13	...
Udimore	...	...	...	...	...
Westfield	20	..	5	...	2
Whatlington	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	174	114	93	114	50

No. of Dwellings built in 1938 :-

Private Enterprise 174

District Council 114

Total 288

No. of Dwellings not exceeding £26 Gross Value (£19 Rateable Value) :-

Private Enterprise	93
District Council	114
Total	<u>207</u>

No. of Dwellings in course of erection at 31st December, 1938:-

Private Enterprise	50
District Council	Nil

Hollington Rural ceased to be a parish after March 31st, 1938. No dwellings were built in that parish between 1st January and 31st March, 1938.

Houses erected by the Battle Rural District Council in 1938.

Parish	1 bedroom	2 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	4 bedrooms	5 bedrooms
Battle	8	12	11	7	
Brede		4	2	1	
Burwash	2	4	2	2	
Ewhurst	...	...	2	...	...
Iden	4	...	7	2	...
Northiam	4	...	2	...	...
Salehurst	9	...	12	5	...
Ticehurst	2	...	4	7	...
	<u>29</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>...</u>

The discrepancy of 3 houses between this table and that headed New Dwellings in 1938 is due to the dividing of 2 houses at Battle and 1 at Robertsbridge in to smaller dwellings.

Houses owned by the Battle Rural District Council up to December 31st, 1938.

Parish	1 bedroom	2 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	4 bedrooms	5 bedrooms
Battle	8	18	99	7	...
Beckley	...	...	16	...	...
Brede	...	4	16	1	...
Brightling	...	..	4	...	...
Burwash	2	4	2	2	...
Catsfield	...	...	10	...	...
Crowhurst	...	...	8	...	...
Dallington	...	...	2	...	...

Parish	1 bedroom	2 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	4 bedrooms	5 bedrooms
Etchingam	...	2	3	2	...
Ewhurst	...	..	12	...	...
Guestling	...	...	16	...	...
Icklesham	1	...	14	10	2
Iden	4	...	7	2	...
Mountfield	...	...	4	...	...
Northiam	4	...	10	...	...
Salehurst	8	...	27	6	...
Sedlescombe	..	12	23	1	...
Ticehurst	2	...	4	7	...
Westfield	3	14	23	3	1
Total	32	54	300	41	3

Rent of Council Houses, including rates.

	Lowest	Highest
1 bedroom	4/11	6/2
2 bedroom	6/10	8/8
3 bedroom	6/-	16/4
4 bedroom	10/10	13/6

The 5 bedroom houses are not let as units. 6 bedroom (specially converted) 19/11d. (or 16/6 after rebate in rent has been allowed to present tenant.

Houses reconditioned under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926--31.

Parish	No. of Cottages.
Burwash	1
Rye Foreign	1

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS.

Officer in charge, Col. W. E. Hume-Spry, D.S.O.

During 1938 the scheme that came into operation in 1939 was being gradually worked out.

The main lines were laid down before the year was out.

By the scheme the following means are provided for dealing with casualties :

1. Two mobile first aid posts, one at Battle in medical charge of Dr. Wood and one at Robertsbridge in medical charge of Dr. Maxwell. These mobile units are travelling operating theatres.

2. Eight first aid parties, two each at Battle, Guestling, Etchingham and Northiam. These parties are in pairs, one part of each pair acting in relief of the other. A First Aid Party consists of four men trained in first aid and anti-gas and a driver.

Each pair of parties has three ambulances, one of which is on permanent duty, the other two on part-time, carrying on their ordinary business until required, and two cars for sitting cases.

3. Seventeen First Aid Boxes for Air Raid Wardens' Posts. These boxes are thus distributed: at Battle 6, Northiam 2, Robertsbridge 3, Ticehurst 4, Westfield 1, and Winchelsea 1.

4. First Aid Points. A box of first aid equipment is supplied to each. First Aid Points are at Battle, Beckley, Bodiam, Brede, Brightling, Broomhill, Burwash, Burwash Common, Catsfield, Crowhurst, Dallington, Etchingham, Ewhurst, Fairlight, Guestling, Hurst Green, Icklesham, Iden, Mountfield, Northiam, Peasmarsh, Pett, Robertsbridge, Rye Harbour, Sedlescombe, Staplecross, Ticehurst, Udimore, Westfield, Whatlington and Winchelsea.

There are besides some privately established First Aid Points.

ILLNESS.

As far as notifiable diseases go, 1938 was a healthy year, not differing much from 1937. There were however 10 cases of Sonne dysentery, most of them in January. Influenza was less prevalent. In 1937 it necessitated the closing of 23 schools, not counting those in which scarlet fever or whooping cough was a contributory cause. In 1938 only 2 schools were closed for influenza alone.

On the other hand 9 schools were closed for measles as against 2 in 1937.

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED IN 1938.

Disease	Cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Smallpox	0		0
Scarlet fever	42	34	1
Diphtheria	3	2	0
Enteric Fever including paratyphoid	1	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	0	0
Pneumonia	21	1*	17†
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	0	0

Dysentery	10	0	0
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	1	0	0
Erysipelas	3	0	0

*the only one known.

†of these 13 were not notified.

Only deaths of patients whose illness would normally be notified in the district are recorded.

Outward Transfers, that is, deaths of people ordinarily living outside the district but dying within it are included unless the patient is known to have begun his illness outside the district, and presumably was notified to another authority.

Inward Transfers, that is, deaths of people ordinarily living in the district but dying outside it, are not included, unless the patient is known to have begun his illness in the district.

SCARLET FEVER IN 1938.

Cases notified : Males 19, Females 23.

Incidence in parishes for each month.

Month.	No. of cases				Parishes and No. in each.
	1935	1936	1937	1938	
January	5	1	16	5	Battle 3, Guestling 1, Ticehurst 1.
February	2	7	2	4	Salehurst 2, Westfield 2.
March	9	2	4	1	Burwash 1.
April	7	4	2	5	Battle 2, Burwash 1, Guestling 1, Sedlescombe 1.
May	14	3	3	6	Battle 1. Burwash 5.
June	3	1	5	3	Burwash 2, Udimore 1.
July	9	4	0	3	Battle 3.
August	2	4	1	2	Broomhill 1, Icklesham 1.
September	6	0	2	5	Bodiam 1, Broomhill 1, Icklesham 2, Sedlescombe 1.
October	3	6	1	0	
November	1	1	6	7	Beckley 7.
December	5	18	3	1	Beckley 1.

Scarlet Fever—Incidence in months for each parish.

Parish	No. of cases	No. in Month
Battle	9	3 in January, 2 in April, 1 in May, 3 in July.

AGE GROUPS

DISEASE	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 & over
Scarlet Fever ...				4	3	15	9	4		3	3	1
Diphtheria ...				1		1	1					
Enteric including paratyphoid ...						1						
Puerperal Pyrexia ...									4			
Pneumonia ...						2		2	1	3	7	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	4											
Dysentery ...						6	1			1	2	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis									1			
Erysipelas ...						1					2	

Beckley	8	7 in November, 1 in December.
Bodiam	1	1 in September.
Broomhill	2	1 in August. 1 in September.
Burwash	9	1 in March, 1 in April, 5 in May, 2 in June.
Guestling	2	1 in January, 1 in April.
Icklesham	3	1 in August, 2 in September.
Salehurst	2	2 in February.
Sedlescombe	2	1 in April, 1 in September.
Ticehurst	1	1 in January.
Udimore	1	1 in June.
Westfield	2	2 in February.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Action under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925
None required to be taken.

Action under Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis)
Regulations, 1925 :- None required to be taken.

No. of cases on Register December 31st, 1938.

	Pulmonary			Non Pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1938	56	44	100	18	29	47
1937	64	61	125	34	38	72
1936	61	64	125	34	32	66
1935	61	63	124	38	32	70

Cases notified for the first time.

Age Groups	Tuberculosis—New Cases			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1				
1 to 4				1
5 to 14		1	1	

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
15 to 24			1	
25 to 34	2			1
35 to 44		1		1
45 to 54	6		1	
55 to 64				
65 and above			1	1
	8	2	4	4

Tuberculosis—Deaths

Age Groups	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1				
1 to 4				
5 to 14				
15 to 24			1	
25 to 34	3	1		
35 to 44		1		
45 to 54	1			
55 to 64	2	3		
65 and above				
	6	5	1	0

All the deaths from tuberculosis were of notified patients.

As far as possible only cases notified for the first time are included. Cases which though new to the district and notified on Form A in the district have been notified previously elsewhere, are not included.

It sometimes happens that tuberculosis patients, newly come into the District, whose cases have been included in the Medical Officer's monthly reports are discovered to have been previously notified.

THE END.



